App. F. IX-4

192 5-26 (Medical)

File No. 89-25

Previous References
Me 5 89-25(1

Serial Nos. 2

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. One

Part B for

SUBJECT

Poisons Act for the Mysore with subsidiary rules.

16/11/29

1861

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat | 2nd File No. 89 of 1925

Serial No.

2 Letter No 9 C 311-4 dated the 31st August 1926 from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore submitted for consideration a draft Act indicating the lines on which legislation might be taken up to regulate the possession and sale of poisons in the State and (2) a draft curriculum for the training of compounders and druggists in Civil Sub Service.

C.S.

21/9/26

21/9/26 2) The Senior Surgeon proposes (1) the amendment of the Medical Regulation taking power to control medical stores - (2) the legislation of a Poisons Act and (3) the institution of class to train Compounders, Chemists & Druggists. The first proposal is in case the 2nd & 3rd proposal is not agreed. The Medical Secretary will have to be consulted regarding the first suggestion. The Poisons Regulation and the institution of classes for compounders and Chemists and Druggists are necessary

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

and action may perhaps be taken to bring them into force.

Secy
3/ for perusal.
4/ The Rules will be referred to the Municipal and Legn Secretariats for remarks.
First Member.

Yes
Secy
2/9/25

Secy
2+2 Secy

Subject to orders, it is doubtful if chemists shops can be viewed as places of business involving risk under (c) of Section 151 of the Act. Rules under this Section an amendment to the Rules seems desirable.

3/9/25

When put up a copy of Rules 252 & 253 of the Bengal Act under the heading "Powers of the Calcutta Port, Dock & Jetty Committee" by the Agent

Rules with altered extracts

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

C.49

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
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General and Revenue Secretariat

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8/ As suggested by Mr Lewis Sayer in para 6 of his letter, Mr Bird in Rural Cantt attached by the amendment of the Rural Regulation by the introduction of sections therein as in the Bengal Rural Act Lines 252 & 253 relating to which are printed under the heading "(J). Regulation of markets, sale of food &c" under Chapter IX relating to Municipal Powers.

H.P.

3957
9/10.

L.S.G.
Asstt Secy

28
5/10.
8
8/10

9/ This may be discussed at next meeting of L. Self Govt Coll. & S. Local pleaders

10e
9/10
8
10/10.

Jail Branch)
CO Please note & return after
Govt Self Govt Dept 10/10
Govt

28
13/10.
Govt
14/10

PVR
14/10
Govt

5/10/10

Resolved as directed, above

C.G.
30/10/26 Govt

nsk
30/10/26.

ucj
21/11/26

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Medical practitioner attached to the shop. But all the shops not only dispense their own prescriptions but also outside prescriptions and it is not always that the - medical man of the shop is present to guide his "Compounder" In very many cases, there is no medical man at all to guide him.

4 Under these conditions, it is not possible for the "Compounder" owing to his ignorance of Chemistry and fragment knowledge of Meteria-Medica, to make up the prescriptions intelligently. To expect such a man to return the prescriptio if incompatibilities be present, is out of question. That an alkaloid is incompatible with an alkali is not known to him and therefore it would be no wonder, if the last dose of medicine sent out by him should contain all the alkaloids, in which case the effect on the patient, might be disastrous. Instances of misreading also occur "creosote" being read for cocaine. Another common mistake arises owing to the apparent similar appearances of different salts in their crystaline and amorphous (powder) state. One big chemist in Bangalore is reported to have sent Potassium Nitrate labelled Potassium Chlorate, and if any acid had been added, nitric Oxide and Chlorine would have gone to the patient's stomach.

5 I take it that the purpose of the present endeavour to bring the dispensing of medicine under some regulation is to reduce the risks to the lives or the health of the Citizens arising from ignorant or careless persons and administration of drugs.

6 Under the existing circumstances, a possible remedy lies in local legislation, all that is necessary being to add a new section under the Municipal Regulation, among the existing provisions for the safety, health and convenience of public whereby the local bodies may be empowred to frame and enforce rules for the due licensing of business connected with medical practice of whatever description. Such rules will provide for the training of compounders and prescribe also suitable qualifi-

but

qualifications for persons desirous of doing business as practitioners. The Municipal Act of Bengal provides in this manner and there appears to be no objection to adopt a similar procedure in Mysore.

7. It is also necessary to regulate the possession and sale of poisonous drugs as is done in Madras, Bombay and other Provinces in India. This would not only be an indirect means of controlling the dispensing of these drugs for medicinal purposes but would also prevent their careless handling and possession. The application of the Act also tend to restrict the possession and use of poisons for criminal purposes.

8. I enclose a draft Act indicating the lines on which legislation may be pursued. The draft carriculum for the training of compounders and druggists is also enclosed for consideration and orders.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W D Usnoco

SENIOR SURGEON IN MYSORE.

avl./31-8.

Draft of a " Poisons Act" for the Mysore
With Subsidiary R u l e s.

Whereas it is expedient to make provisions for regulating the possession and sale of al poisons in the State of Mysore; it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Poisons Act and

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore State.

2. (1) Subject to the control of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Government may by rule regulate within the limits of Mysore the possession for sale and the sale, whether a whole-sale or by retail of any specified poison.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the exercise of the power conferre by Sub Section (1) rules made thereunder may provide for, among other matters, —

(a) The grant of licenses for any specified poison for sale, whole sale ~~or by~~ of by retail, and the fixing of the fee (if an to be charged for such licenses;

(b) the class of persons to whom alone such linceses may be granted;

(c) the class of persons to whom alone such poisons may be sold;

(d) the maximum quantity of any such poisons which may be sold to any one person;

(e) the maintenance by vendors of any such poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in the registers, and the inspection of the same.

(f) the safe custody of such poisons and the labelling of the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such poisons is sold or possesser for sale; and

(g) the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale.

(3) Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made under this section be deemed to be a poison for the purpose of this Act.

3. The Government may by notification in the Gazette prohbit except under and in accordance with the conditions to be imposed by a license, the importation of any such poison from British India.

4. Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under section (2) or sections 3(1) shall be punishable.-

(1) on first confiction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend up to Rs.5,000 or with both; (b) on a second or subsequent confiction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees or with both.

(2) The District Magistrate, the Sub Divisional Magistrate, the Inspector-General of Police or Superintendent of Police respectively may issue a warrent for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or suspect that any poison is possessed or sold incontravention of the Act or any rule thereunder or (b) that the person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898.

5. (1) Every power to make rules conferred by the Act should be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(2) All rules made by the Government under the Act should be published in the Gazette of Mysore and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

6. Nothing in this Act or in any license granted or rule made thereunder shall extend to or interfere with anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession or business as such:

(a) By a qualified Medical or Veterinary Practitioner, or

(b) by a Chemist or Druggist only qualified to act as such, or

(c) by a duly qualified Chemist, Druggist or Compounder or dispensing or compounding in accordance with a qualified medical or veterinary practitioners.

Chemists and Druggists Departments.

1. Candidates desirous of receiving instructions for this qualification must possess a certificate of having read Chemistry and Physics of the "School Final" standard.

2. Fee. Rupees fifteen for a term.

3. Course. Eighteen months of three terms.

4. Curriculam.

1. Botany. (Elementary with indentification of plants of a few important natural orders:

(a) Legumminasea,
(b) Compositae,
(c) Solanaeac,
(d) Ranunculaeac,
(e) Papavaracea,
(f) Cruceferae, and
(g) Rubiacea.

ii. Chemistry.

A. Inorganic. (a) Laws of Chemical combination, chemical notation and nomenclature, simple equations and calculations.

(b) A brief study of the compounds related to the elements noted below.-

(Details about methods of preparations on large scale need not be taught, but special empasis should be laid on the properties and tests, which distnguish the compounds belonging to a class or group, or of one class from another. For this reason a list of the compounds which are really importan and useful in medicine has been given below classified in groups. Qualitative analysis of simple types of compounds has to be undertaken in practical work.)-

(O. H. N. Cl. Br. I.S.P. As. Boron. Si. Na. K. Cu. Ag. Ca. Mn. Zn. Hg. Al. Sb. Bi. Fe.)

(c) General notions about oxidation reduction, fermentation catalysis, colloidal solutions and normal solutions, most of which might have been studied in the High School classes.

B. Organic. Simple notions about common organic compounds, without details about preparations and constitution, or details about general

general properties, except those which distinguish one class or group from another.

Carbon, Oxides, Carbonates, Hydrocyanic acid and urea;

Alcohols, Methyl, Ethyl, Amyl and Glycerol

Common ether;

Aldehydes and Ketones; formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, bexaldehyde, cinnamon and salicylic aldehydes, acetone and hypnone, chloral, halogen derivatives, like ethyl chbride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, bromofrom, and iodoform.

Acids and salts and esters; formic, acetic, butyric, valeric, oxa-lic, eitric, tartaric, benzoic, salicyci (salol, asperin) and tanic acid.

Phenols, carbolic acid, catechol (creosote, guaicol thicol) cresols,etc.

Benzene as the parent of most important drugs, aniline, antereferbrin, phenacetin and mention of dyes used in medicine.

Sugars, fruit, grape and cane sugars,

Camphor and terpentine, tests for

Alkaloids, general notions, i.e., about their behaviour to acids and alkalies.

iii. @. Materia Medica : L. M. P. Standard.

iv. Pharmacy. L.M.P. Standard.

v. Examinations. By a Board to be held at the end of the course in all the subjects-

(1) Botany,
(2) Chemistry(Inorganic and Organic)
(3) Materia Medica and Chemistry.

Compounders Department.

Standard. Must have passed the English Lower Secondary Examination or any examination considered equivalent thereto.

Term. One year consisting of two terms.

Fee. Ten Rupees a term.

Curriculam.

A. Chemistry and Physics.

1. Volume and weight of liquids expressed in different systems; use of a pipette, burette, and measuring cylinders and conversion of metric into British systems etc.

2. Mass and Weight, use of a balance, common and spring, density, specific gravity, hydrometers.

3. Relation between centigrade and Farenheit scale of temperature; temperature and quantity of heat, freesing mixtures.

4. Properties of lenses, magnets, electro magnets and electric lamps and heaters.

5. Elementary Chemistry, physical and Chemical properties of the compounds of the following elements:

O.H.N. Cl. Br. I. K. Na. Hg. Cu. As. Ag.

B. Boric acid, borax and of acids and alkalies of Na. and K. with their carbonates and bicarbonates.

B. Elementary Botany. Germination of seeds, flow of sap arrangements of the various layers at the growing point of root and stem - various parts of leaf, flower and seed.

C. Materia Medica. The various B. P. drugs, their dosages and their incompatibilities

D. Pharmacy. The compounding of various mixtures powders and pills according to the Mysore Pharmacopiae.

E. The Method and Art of Dispensing. A knowledge of the preparations and modes of administrations of various enemata, applying poultices, sterilisation of instruments, preparations of lotions, first aid principle reading of thermometers and marking temperature on charges and some of the most common methods of Hydro Therapy.

Training may be given in the two premier Hospitals-Victoria and Krishnarajendra. The Resident Medical Officer or the Senior Post Graduate Assistant Surgeon to give them coaching for couple of hours a day in the various subjects.

Examination by a Board in all the subjects at the end of the course.

Nikamoo

Senior Surgeon.

To

6389-F

The Superintendent
Fin Branch
Bangalore

Kindly send well tonights special messenger our office file of 3 or 4 years ago on the question of licensing of medical practitioners. If you ask Mr Subbarao of the protection Branch he will help you to trace it as the file either belongs to that Branch or was with for a long time

The papers were received some time last year

(Sd) Chodaya
Supdt

18/6/26 L4778 8-2-26

Med 89-25-1 The following two Collections are

Supdt (i) Med 89-25-1

HK (ii) Legis 34-22 85 1-3.